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OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, August 14th.—The French government reports further German attacks repulsed in the Argonne. The Russian government reports the Germans driven back in the Baltic Provinces beyond the River Aa. Between the Narw, Bug and Middle Vistula, the Russians continue to retreat.

The Italian government reports another Austrian submarine sunk. One officer and eleven men were captured.—BONAR LAW.

Chased U-3 All Afternoon

Paris, Aug. 16.—The following is the French official version of the sinking of the Austrian submarine U-3 in the Adriatic:—

"On Aug. 13th, the Austrian submarine U-3, after attacking, without success, an Italian auxiliary cruiser, was pursued during the entire afternoon of August 12th, by Italian and French torpedo-boat destroyers. The U-3 was discovered and sunk by gunfire on the morning of August 13th by the French torpedo-boat destroyer "Bisson," which made prisoners of one officer and eleven sailors.

England Now Turns Attention To Food Supply

London, Aug. 14.—The Cabinet is considering important recommendations concerning the supply of food particularly wheat, made by the commission appointed in June by the Earl of Selborne, president of the Board of Agriculture, with Lord Milner as Chairman. The nature of the report is guarded closely, but it is estimated the recommendations include plans to increase the home grown supply of wheat by guaranteeing to producers a minimum price for their product.

Germans Converge On Brest-Litovsk All Three Roads

Petrograd, Aug. 15.—The new positions occupied by the Germans and Austrians were outlined with approximate accuracy on good authority today for the first time since the fall of Warsaw.

The line starting from the vicinity of Osowetz, near the Prussian border, opposite the Muzurian Lakes region, curves south and east running through Sokolow, Siedlce, Lukaw, Ostrowa and Vladowa.

Concentration of Austro-German forces in the direction of the fortress Brest-Litovsk is proceeding along three roads.

Many Killed In Railway Wreck On English Road

London, Aug. 14.—A serious accident to the second section of the Irish Mail on the L. & N. W. railroad is reported in a despatch from Northampton to the Central News.

The accident occurred at the western end of the Stowe tunnel. Several persons were killed and many injured. One report states that 50 or 60 persons were killed.

Heavy Howitzers Bombard Belgrade

London, Aug. 15.—The bombardment of Belgrade has been resumed by the Austrians with large calibre howitzers, according to an official statement issued at Nish on Friday, and telegraphed here by Reuter's correspondent.

There is said to have been no loss of life.

The two vice ministers ousted by Yuan Shi Kai for peculiarities must have been working the wrong side of the street.

One little dimple has caused many a fall.

Serbian Check Austrian Attempts On the Danube

Enemy Efforts at the Construction of Fortifications RECEIVE SET BACK

Serbian Artillery Destroys the Works and Shells Supply Trains

Paris, Aug. 15.—A Havas despatch from Nish, under date of Aug. 12th, delayed in transmission, contains what is apparently a Serbian official statement issued on Aug. 9th. The text follows:—

"Five hundred Serbian troops destroyed by artillery and infantry, five Austrian attempts to fortify points on the left banks of the Save and Danube rivers.

"During the night of the ninth our artillery opened fire occasionally on the supply train on the Beecherion Orsoval road, near the village of Elisevita.

In the neighborhood of Skelevets, the same night, the enemy opened fire on Dagne, beyond Tekia, killing a child. After opening vigorous artillery and infantry fire on our bank of the river, the Serbian artillery immediately reduced the enemy to silence on the morning of August 10th.

Enemy soldiers took boat on the Danube, near the ancient Turkish fortress of Gelubatz, beyond Dagne Milanovats, but were repulsed.

Boston Italians Create a Scene And Stone Germans

Boston, Aug. 15.—The gathering today of 1,300 Italian reservists, who were to sail on the steamer Canopic to-night and their friends, was marked by demonstrations against the interned German steamships, Amerika and Cincinnati, as a result of which several policemen were severely injured.

The sailors of the German vessels were struck by flying stones and sticks. Revolver shots were exchanged between the crowd and police, but it could not be learned that any took effect.

Pan-American Peace Proposals To Mexican Factions

Washington, Aug. 15.—The pan-American appeal to Mexico, now being delivered to the Chiefs of the factions and Governors of the States was made public here last night.

Without even an intimation of armed intervention, it calls upon the leaders to meet somewhere in Mexico on neutral ground, in conference to adopt the first steps necessary for the Constitutional reconstruction of the country issue, and to call for immediate elections.

The service of the United States or any other pan-American Conference, are offered as intermediaries.

Violent Artillery Marks Activity On French Front

Paris, Aug. 15.—After violent hand-to-hand fighting near Palsalenne region between the Oise and Aisne rivers, French troops yesterday succeeded in occupying an excavation caused by the explosion of a mine under a German trench, according to a statement issued this afternoon by the French War Department.

Exceptionally violent artillery duels are reported in Artois, Champagne and Lorraine districts.

Nineteen French aeroplanes dropped 108 bombs on German depots in the valley of Spada, near St. Mihiel.

The quiet word in a final note requires no emphasis.

IN BIG BATTLE SOUTH OF RIGA VON BUELOW DEFEATS RUSSIANS PUSH THEM BACK IN N.E. DIRECTION

Germans Slowly Approaching Kovno Are Meeting with Heroic Resistance—Orderly Retreat of Grand Duke's Army is Shown in Fact that the Enemy Has Not Reported Capture of Guns or Other Booty

Nothing Doing on the Western Front But There is Increasing Activity Along the Serbian Frontier—No News From Dardanelles

London, August 15.—Having recovered from the check inflicted on him early in the week by the Russians, General Von Buelow, commanding a portion of the army of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg operating west of the river Dvinsk, has again taken the offensive and, according to an official report, published by Berlin to-day, has beaten the Russians in a battle in the vicinity of Kubisko, and pushed them back on a north-easterly direction, taking over 200 prisoners.

South, before Kovno, the Russians according to the same source of information, made an unsuccessful sortie from Kovno, which the Germans are now approaching.

In the Polish section various German armies are slowly drawing their line, advancing from the north-west south on Brest-Litovsk. While they continue to take comparatively small batches of prisoners, they make no claim to the capture of artillery or booty, which is considered by military observers as a fair indication that Grand Duke Nicholas' armies continue their orderly retreat, and that for a long time to come they will be able to prevent Germans from detaching any part of their army for large ventures elsewhere.

The only evidence of activity outside of Poland and the Baltic provinces is on the Serbian frontier, where the bombardment of Belgrade by the Austrians, and the counter bombardment of Semlin and Panscova by the Serbians, have been resumed. According to Nish, Austrian attempts to cross the Danube near the Serbian-Roumanian borders have been repulsed, but it is believed by military experts here that this region will be the scene of the next Austro-German offensive.

There is some speculation in military circles as to whether Roumania as well as Serbia, will be attacked, because of Roumania's refusal to allow munitions of war to pass through to Turkey, which is being pressed both on her Caucasus and Dardanelles fronts.

There is no late news from the Dardanelles, but information is hourly expected of a new movement, of which the landings by allies last week were the preliminaries.

Artois, forest of Argonne and Vosges mountains, continue to be scenes of activity on the western front, but no serious battles are in progress in any of these regions.

Naval Battle In Gulf of Riga Germans Defeated

Russians Meet the Kaiser's Ships—Battle Ensues

CRUISER SUNK

Russian Ships Receive No Damage From Heavy Firing of the Enemy

Petrograd, Aug. 14.—According to latest unofficial accounts, the Russian Baltic fleet inflicted heavy losses on the German Baltic squadron near Oesel Island yesterday. It is stated that a large German cruiser was destroyed, and several other warships severely damaged.

Despite the heavy firing of the German ships the Russian vessels sustained no loss or serious injury. Russian seaplanes again rendered invaluable service in supporting the fleet.

It is surmised that the enemy's purpose was to reconnoitre the waters of the Northern Baltic, and, if possible, bottle up the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Finland and Gulf of Bothnia.

Many Americans In Canadian Ranks

London, Aug. 16.—There are no fewer than 2,000 Americans in the ranks of the Canadian military contingents, said Major General Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, at a meeting of Americans held here last night. "I have already written letters of gratitude and sympathy," said General Hughes, "to the mothers of more than one hundred American boys who have fallen while fighting in Flanders alongside of their Canadian comrades. Any number of West Pointers offered their services as officers and some are now with us."

Threatened Attack On Suez Canal Has Been Checked

French Cruiser Bombards Plant Making Munitions

FOR GREAT COUP

Thus Nipping in the Bud Incipient Danger and Preventing Trouble

Paris, Aug. 14.—A plan for an attack on the Suez Canal is said by the Ministry of Marine to have been discovered and thwarted. The announcement was made in the following statement:—

"On August 12th, after warning had been given to the Governor of Jaffa and time given for evacuation of the vicinity, a French cruiser bombarded and destroyed the principal buildings and shops of the German Wagner Works which were making arms and munitions and constructing boats destined for an attack on the Suez Canal.

"The houses in the vicinity were not damaged.

Kaiser Willing To Talk Peace If Allies Are

Paris, Aug. 16.—A despatch to the Fouriers News agency from Rome says, the German Emperor, in answer to the peace letter of Pope Benedict, declared his willingness to accept peace negotiations provided the nations with which Germany was at war made the first overtures. Austria made a similar reply to the Pope's letter. The despatch adds, Pope Benedict's appeal for peace was addressed to the belligerent nations, and issued on July 28th, the anniversary of the opening of the European War.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

National Registry Creates Peculiar Situation in Britain

Young Irishmen Refuse To Register and Leave England

GLASGOW MEN HASTEN MARRIAGE

So as to be Included Among the Benedicts in the Register

London, August 16.—Yesterday was National Registry day throughout the United Kingdom. Every person between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five was asked to fill out a form, giving age, occupation and ability to do work useful to the State. The forms distributed yesterday will be collected to-day, and the government will be in possession of complete information as to labor resources of the country and the number of men available for military service.

Enumerators are supplied with pink forms upon which to supply particulars regarding those capable of military service or for use of the war department, so they can be called upon immediately in case of need.

Enumeration caused remarkable scenes in all parts of the country and many young men believe that the registry means inauguration of compulsory service, and that men joining the army hereafter will be considered conscripts, instead of volunteers, went to the recruiting offices to offer their services. On the other hand a number of young Irishmen, working in England, Scotland and Wales, returned to Ireland, to some counties of which the registration regulation did not apply. The departure of a party of these Irishmen from the Clyde was marked by a noisy demonstration. A crowd gathered at Greenock H.R. jostled the prospective passengers and greeted them with cries of "coward." In Glasgow particularly a large number of young men hastened their marriages so they could be included among those listed as married in the National register.

Coal Miners Not Satisfied Threatens Strike

London, Aug. 16.—Miners' meetings at various places in the South Wales coal fields yesterday adopted resolutions expressing dissatisfaction over the delay in completing the new wage agreement and recommending that unless a settlement is reached soon, another conference will be held to consider a renewal of the strike.

The South Wales coal strike was supposedly ended July 21, through the efforts of Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions. It was announced at that time that the terms of settlement granted a substantial increase of wages and involved concession to the strikers which were considered by their Executive Committee as tantamount to an admission of the miners' claims on nearly all outstanding points.

British Consul Leaving Riga

Washington, Aug. 14.—The American Consul at Riga has taken over British interests there. Ambassador Marrye so reported today from Petrograd, but gave no explanation.

How To Test a Case

Chicago Public. "Well," said the lawyer, having listened carefully to his client's statement, "you've got sir, you can't help winning it, whatever court you take it to. I shall be only too glad to assist you in the matter.

"Thanks," said the prospective client. "Thanks very much!" Then, grabbing his hat, he made a speedy exit from the office.

"What?" exclaimed the astonished lawyer. "Are you going?"

"Yes," replied the other. "I'm just going to try to settle this case out of court."

800 MACHINISTS QUIT WORK AT LEADERS' ORDERS

Sudden Walkout at the Garvin Co. Plant here Surprises Employers—Starts Series Of Strikes

More than 800 machinists swarming out of the Garvin Machine Company's plant, at Varick and Spring Streets, yesterday at noon were informed by business agents of the International Association of Machinists that a strike had been declared on the company. The announcement caused excitement and surprise. The men loitered about the big doors of the factory for several hours, discussing the advisability of the strike, which they learned had been ordered by J. J. Keppler, Vice-President of the International Association.

Three business agents of the association, E. J. Deering, M. J. Carney, and William Bramley, were at the place to proclaim the strike. They told the machinists not to return to work to-morrow unless the company made three concessions: An eight-hour day throughout the shop a wage ranging from \$3.50 to \$5 a day, and double pay for overtime.

The Garvin Machine Company has been manufacturing a great deal of machinery used in the production of ammunition. Keppler said the strike would paralyze the plant. On the other hand, the officers of the company asserted they had received no notification of the strike. Eugene E. Garvin, Vice President, said he first suspected trouble when he saw excited groups of machinists on the sidewalk outside of the factory. He would not discuss concessions.

"The whole matter," said Mr. Garvin, "will have to be referred to the National Metal Trades Association."

The strike was ordered by Keppler after a long conference in the Marlborough Hotel. Those present, besides Keppler, were J. J. McEntee, general organizer, and the local agents, Deering, Bramley, and Carney. They had been considering the declaring of a general strike on all the munition plants in the city, including the E. W. Bliss works in Brooklyn, but decided to take up the various plants in succession instead of calling a general strike. Keppler favored this method, because with only a part of its men out in a given period the union would conserve its financial resources and be in a better position to win.

"We are going to go after every one of them," said Keppler last night. "We started with the Garvin Company because it was one of the high places, and the conditions under which the machinists work are bad in both hours and wages. But once we have brought the Garvin officials to a settlement, we will swoop down on all the rest like a cyclone."

Asked to give the names of the other firms which the union intended to assail, Keppler replied: "I am not going to announce beforehand just what companies we are going to attack next. It is best to take them by surprise. When the men strike, we will make the announcement, and not before."

Keppler said it would be impossible for him to tackle the situation at the E. W. Bliss works until the end of this week. By that time, he expected, the strike at the Garvin plant would have been settled. He said he would go to Philadelphia today to confer with the union leaders there, and to-morrow would go to Plainfield, N. J., for two days or more to superintend agitation which might result in a strike of 1,500 machinists.

"The outlook in Plainfield is very bright," said Keppler, "from what information I have, there seems to be a possibility for a peaceful agreement satisfactory to the machinists."

As part of the general campaign for better hours, the mechanics and laborers employed in the Neurer Steel Barrel Works at 307 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, struck yesterday morning. Their demand for a nine-hour day and a half holiday on Saturdays was refused. They have been working ten hours a day. The employers decided to close the plant. The men who struck numbered 175.

"But, my dear sir, why waste money? As I have already told you, that's one of the best cases I've heard."

"Maybe it is," said the fickle client, as he hastened down the stairs, "but not for me. I told you the other fellow's story."